NINE DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE. NAMES OF PRISONERS.

Petition to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The United States Mail Steamer Cherokee, Capt. Windle, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock P.M. yesterday, with nine days later dates from Ha-The Cherokee left Havana on Wednesday the 17th inst.

The following is a list of the Cherokee's passen-

R S Dean, C Dobles, P Charles, P S French, W French, Mrs. Paul and Son, L. Merch, W O Thomas, Georgier, A Ladargue, J Muis, F, Hass, F, Albert, J Parine, John Augue, J. de Armas, Mrs. M. Hernander and teachiders, Jose Macin and lady, J. Metzler, lady and five children, D. Roir, lady and sester, R. Ettinyer, Ino. Styles, Last, Sark, Mr. Angeis, Amelia Cogly, Mrs. Julia A. Owen, and two children, S. S. Pike, W. Murse, W. Cordis, John Cordis, L. Raymond, W. Blanco, W. Charke, Madame Steiner, John Smith, W. H. Mosher, Captam J. Mayhew, J. E. Howard, J. Bockley, Jr., J. W. Fields, D. C. Casard, Charles Thomas, M. Frahen and son, N. Stakes, H. Smith and niece, M. Munroe, W. Pry, L. Pry, J. Calkans, F. Navarto, M. M. Ateviz, Thon, A. Ritchne, Dani Warten, Jose Vidal, Thos Atterdae, John Pamyond, Jes. Wyne, P. E. Sonson, J. Jarvis, John Baker, John Watter, M. Gregor, Dr. Delacourt, Patrick Freener, M. Sheridan, J. Pratt, H. L. Malloy, S. Moody, S. A. Newell, W. Eldridge, M. Steward, M. Craney, J. Bahite, R. Weich, J. H. Henderson, and 60 in the steepage.

The steamer Monumental City left San Francisco 16th, and arrived at Acapulco 31st, and at San Joan.

16th, and arrived at Acapulco 31st, and at San Juan de la Sud, Sept. 6, with 130 passengers. No gold

As the M. C. came out of San Francisco, the Gold Hunter was at anchor with a signal flying for a pilot to take her in-having just left that port, supposed she had broken some of her machinery.

The Falcon left San Juan (de Nicaragua) the 11th. and arrived at Havana 16th, P. M. would sail next day for New-Orleans. Left at Havana U.S. steamer Saranac and sloop-of-war Albany.

One of the passengers who was on shore at Havana, reports having visited the Cuban Patriots in erison. Nineteen were in good health, and twentysix sick in the hospital, and ten would be sent to

They expressed their thanks to the British Consul for his attention and kindness to them in their distress , also for the provisions and care bestowed upon them by that personage.

On the 15th inst. eight more American prisoners were brought into Havana, having been taken in the mountains. They are supposed to be the balance of Lopez's force.

The following persons have been brought into Havana, since the above advices

Capt. John Johnson, Kentucky. Eugene Cay-London, England, George Parr, Petersburg, Va. John A. Sowers, Berryville, Va. Joseph Stevens, New-York. Frederick Hagar, Prussia. Andres

tal.-David Gano, New-York Charles J. In Hospital.—I Hodge, England

The Gaceta de la Habana of Sept. 17, contains the petition of several of the prisoners, who formed a part of this expedition, invoking the elemency of the Governor General. They state that they have obtained the good will of their jailors by their excellent conduct since they have been in prison, and that they were deluded into the expedition by ambitions and interested traitors. They express the hope that the suffering experienced by them before their capture, may prove a sufficient atonement for their crame.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Havana by the Empire City, arrived at New-Orleans. New-Orleans, Sept. 21, 1851.

The steamship Empire City, from Havana, has arrived, decorated with flags, and bringing many participants in the late engagements in Cuba.

Don Francisco Gonzales Gorantez and Don José Mezer had been outlawed for secreting

Havana was perfectly quiet, and business was

Sugar was dull and mactive. Molasses was from at 2 | #2 | reals, but the demand was limited. FREIGHTS were dull, and nothing was offering, while vessels were abundant.

The brig Fregisolice had become a total loss on the 27th ult., on Key Breton. The crew were saved and taken into Trinidad.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

Statement of Capt. J. A. Kelly.

Capt. J. A. Kelly, who went out to Cuba slong with Lopez, and had the good luck to be set free by the Captain-General, Concha, has published in The New-Orleans Perayune the following account of the expedition:

On the morning of the 12th of August, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the invaders landed at the little town of Mornillos. Shortly after, Gen. Lopez started for Las Pezas, at the head of the Cubans and Bungarans, ordering Col. Downman to take command of the American Intantry and follow him. Col. Criticaden was ordered to remain at Morrillos until the stores were landed, and then to follow at all speed and join the man begins it to Pozas, ten Lopez was to send was ordered to remain at Morrinos limit the stores were landed, and then to follow at all speed and join the main body at Las Pozas. Gen Lopez was to send back transportation to Col. C. from the first rancho on the road. He accordingly sent two carts, with a single yoke of oxen to each. These were entirely insufficient to draw the heavily laden earts, and Col. C. sent one of the negro drivers for more oxen, who returned with two more yoke, and the party started. The carts were still too heavily laden, however, and the progress was slow. They left Morrillos about 11 o'clock, and only made 5 miles that right, the advances stopping at a tienda or store on the main road, and being soon after joined by the rest of the treops and the wagons. Col. Crittenden had previously sent a messenger to Gen. Lopez, who returned and met them here. Lopez ordered Col. C to abandon his baggage, ammunition. &c., and join him at once, as he expected a battle every moment, and wanted Crittenden to attack the enemy on the rear and flank. The latter, however, was loth to abandon the ammunition, and while deliberating he was suddenly attacked by a party of Spanish soldiers, who

uddenly attacked by a party of Spanish soldiers, who suddenly attacked by a party of Spanish soldiers, who were repulsed.

Col. Crittenden now determined to leave everything and join teen. Lopez at once, but before they were ready to march they were again attacked by about 350. Spanish troops, as they learned from a wounded prisoner, who was brought in to have his wounds dressed. It is proper to state here that after the fight all the wounded Spanish soldiers who could be found, were brought in and their wands dressed. be found, were brought in and their wounds dressed by Dr. Fourniquet, who was afterwards shot in this city. Col. Crittenden had about 120 men under his command, of all wall.

by Dr. Fourmander, with was and 120 men under his command, of all ranks.

After beating off the soldiers, Col. Crittenden took 80 men and started off to charge the enemy, leaving Capt. Kelly with orders to maintain his position until his return. The men whom Col. C took with him, Capt. K. states, were the cite of the whole command, and from that time forth Capt. K. saw no more of either Crittenden or his men. The Spanish Iroops kept up a continual slow fire on Capt. Kelly's men, but the distance from which they fired was so great that their balls were mostly spent before they reached the tienda.

After waiting about three hours for Col. Crittenden's return, and seeing or hearing nothing of him, the men under Capt. Kelly's command declared their determination not to wait for him any longer, and some of them started off with the intention of making some of them started off with the intention of making some of them started off with the intention of making some of them started off with the intention of making some of them started off with the intention of making some of them started off with the intention of making some of them started of with the intention of making some of them.

determination not to wait for him any longer, and some of them started off with the intention of making their way to the coast, and returning to the United States. After much persuasion, Capt. Kelly induced them to remain a little longer. Some time after, the men again started off with the same intention, headed by two officers, Lieutenants Van Vechten and Crafts. Capt. Kelly now gave up all hope of Critenden's return, and determined to join Gen. Lopez at Las Pozas at once. He induced the men to go with him by threatening to abandon them, and started off alone. He took a nexto with him as a guide, and off alone. He took a negro with him as a guide, and started through the woods, to conceal his march and prevent being out off. The tienda was by this time nearly surrounded by Spanish troops, and Capt. K. was obliged to commence his march in a retrogale direction, going toward the coast until he was out of sight of the soldiers, and then making a circuit through the woods. He took a negro with him as a guide, and

through the woods.

Just before dark, they arrived at a large sagar estate, and stopped at the house. Here they learned that a company of Spanish solidiers had passed a short time before, and were also informed that a battle had been fought at Las Pozas, but the people on the estate did not know which side were the victors. They hired another negre as guide, and again started for Las Pozas. When within a short distance of the town, they came across the main road, and of the town, they came across the main road, and saw several companies of Spanish troops. They concealed themselves in the thicket, and sent the negro into the town to ascertain who were the victors. He returned, and stated that all was quiet in the town, and that the sentine's wore blue shirts. tors. He returned, and stated that all was quiet in the town, and that the sentine's wore blue shirts.

Capt. K. then sent Gonzales, who spoke Spanish.

Doe the town, for further information, and about 10 fell whose names are not remembered.

o'clock at night he returned with the Adjutant Gen-

cocleck at night he returned with the Adjutant General of Lopez's forces, Schwartzer, who had succeeded Gen. Pragay, who had been severely wounded in the battle of the morning. He gave Capt. Kelly the particulars of the battle, and stated that they had beat off the enemy with considerable loss. Capt. Kelly's men were mostly asleep, and on being woke up and ordered to march, three of them, named Prank Breedlove, John Trimble and — Yard, were, as in supposed, left behind asleep, as they were not again seen. Capt. K. had given particular directions to his men to see that all were woke up, but it is thought that in the existement of the moment these men were overlooked, and prohably killed in trying to find their comrades the next day.

On their march to the town, Capt. K.'s command passed over the battle-field, which was literally covered with the dead bodies of the Spanish soldiers. Their loss must have been very great. They were challenged by the sentinel, who, in his eagorness, forgot his duty so far as to use if they were Caltenten's men. This was the first intimation Capt. Kelly had received that Crittenden was not with Lopez. Captain K. immediately reported himself to General Lopez, who approved of his course, and appeared extremely glad to see him. Captain Kelly wished to go back and ascertian what had become of Crittenden, who had eighty of the best men in the command with him. General Lopez replied that he had sent two companies, that afternoon, to Crittenden's relief, and that they had returned and stated that it was amposable to get through, that his troops were already under marbing orders, and that it was absolutely necessary he should leave there that night, as he would be again attarked by the Spanish troops in the morning, with artillery. He intended to make for the mountains, which they had returned and stated that it was absolutely necessary the should leave his present situation before the Spanish commander could receive his artillery, as their position would soon be rendered untenable. Gen. Lop

They rested here until the afternoon, which was much needed, as Capt K. 's men had now been on the march for two nights and one day.

In the cool of the afternoon, they again took up the line of march, and arrived at a hactenda formerly belonging to Gen Lopez, apout 8 or 90 clock on the morning of the 16th. While taking breakfast, a party of about two hundred lancers charged down upon them, but were soon driven back. Almost minediatly after, news was received that a large force of Spanish troops were in a field about a mile off, and Lopez immediately marched thither, where about five hundred of the enemy formed to receive them. He immediatly attacked them with his dimmished force, and after a short but sharp conflict, completly routed them, they flying in all directions to the weeds. In this fight General Enna was killed.

After this, Lopez resumed his march and crossed the mountains, passing through a thickly settled country, until they reached a coffee estate, where they got something to eat. They continued marching about until the 21st, when their guide brought them to within a few miles of San Christobal, where as Gen Lopez learned from a countryman, there were upwards of 1,368 Spanish troops. They proceeded to the top of a small hill, whence they saw the troops patrolling the valley below. They remained here all night, exposed to a heavy rain and in the morning started back about fifteen miles, over a road rendered very bad and slippery by the rain of the night before.

They again turned south, on their way to the

morning started back about iffeen miles, over a road tendered very bad and slippery by the rain of the might before.

They again turned south, on their way to the house of a friend, where they intended to rest and put their arms, which had been much damaged by the rain, in order. While taking breakfast the next morning lithe 23d), they were attacked by a large force of Spanish troops. Capt Kelly thinks between four and five hundred, and here the invasing troops met their first reverse, owing to the bad condition of their arms. It was deemed advisable to retire to the mountains, and Lopez gave an order to that effect. Some twenty or thrity men left the main body and made for the woods. Some of the others, who remained with Lopez, threw away their guiss.

By the time they reached the mountains, it commenced raining, and rained furiously for about forty-eight hours. This completely ruined their remaining guiss, and all their ammunition, besides preventing them from making fires and getting any timig to eat. When it cleared off, they killed and ate Gen. Lopez's horse, the last food they had. A consultation of officers was now had, and they demanded that Gen. Lopez should take them at once where the Patriot forces he had spoken of were stationed, or, at least, reach the coast, where they might emback for Jamaica or Yucatan. Lopez consented to their demand, and they started for the Patriot rendezvous, to the south. The guide, however, mistook the road, and led them again to San Cristobal. Here they found them selves in front of a large body of troops, who ordered them to surrender, and, on their refusal, fired upon them, but the balls passed over their heads. The Americans attempted to return the ire, when they found that not a guin in the command would go off. Before the Spanish troops could again load and fire, the invaders scattered in all directions, and took to the woods.

From this time until his arrest. Capt. Kelly states that he and the few men with him, wandered about the woods and rocks, living on the pith

metto tree and manges.
On the 26th, weak and half starved, they were overtaken and arrested by a party of countrymen, who informed them of the parden proctaimed by the Captain General. They were taken to Bahia Honda,
placed on board the steamer flabenero, and brought

placed on board the steamer flaschero, and brought to Havana.

Some of the dates in the above state sent may be wrong, as they are given from recollection, but the man facts are correct. Capt kelly states that to his knowledge but two Creoles joined them, and they were both killed. He and Col. Haines both scoul at the idea that Lojez purposely abandoned Crittenden and his men, and say that he would have given his right hand to have had them with him. Capt R. thinks that after Col. Crittenden left him, he concealed himself in the woods, with the view of drawing the enemy into an ambush, and that on his return, finding that Capt. Kelly had left the tiends, and not knowing which way he had marched, he and his men, being without guides through the country, had concluded to make for the coast and put out to sea, in the hope of setting on board of some American or neutral vessel. That he must have had some fighting is evident from the fact that, when he left capt kelly, he had eighty men, and when arrested their were but fifty with him. What has become of the thirty others is a mystery that will probably never be solved.

Statement of Mr. Summers.

Mr. Summers, another of the released risoners, makes his statement through The Della. He surrendered on the proclamation of the Captaincheral, offering pardon to those who should surrender. He was well treated, and promptly received his passport on the 4th inst. There were then 195 prisoners at the Punta the Captain-General assurein that but for the riot at New-Orleans he would

have released them all.
On landing at Murillo, Capt. Gotay was first. They were fired at by the peasants, but put them to fight The steamer left at 8, next morning Crittenson was left behind with 114 men. Lopez with the rest marched to Las Ponas. He was well received by the people in charge of the store there, who pretend ed to be friendly, and solid them things at a high price. Lopez told them they would not be attacked

for two or three days, and the men scattered about town enjoying themselves. Next morning there was a battahon drill under Col. Downman. Many of the men were perfectly green, not knowing the use of a gun. Downman told them one man had broken into store, insisted that they should hunt him up in order to make an example of him, as he was an unlit person to be associated in an enterprise of an honorable and patriotic character. The men hastened, but before they could find him the enemy came up in

At first they were thought to be of Crittenden's command, and no order was given to oppose them. Some fifty or sixty of the Americans ran out to meet their supposed commades, but when they got within afty yards of them, were fired upon by the Spains-tos-Fortunately, the guns of the volunteers were stacked Fortunately, the guns of the volunteers were stacked near they seized them, returned the fire, and the Spannards fell back to their main body, which was about four hundred yards off, just under the full. In their retreat, they were pursued by the Americans, who kept up a destructive fire, and before they could rejoin the main body, were nearly all killed or wounded—only seven, Mr. Summers was informed by a Spanish officer, escaping unhur.

Loper's men then assembled from various directions and were formed on the bills, mast outside of

Loper's men then assembled from various directions, and were formed on the hills, just outside of the village, or General Pragay—Captain Ellis scompany being on the right. Captain Saunder's company next, and Gotay's next. Colonel Downman with the rest of the men, held the road. The companies on the hills were exposed to the whole fire of the Spanish force—their bullets few among their tike hall as they approached by the road and through the cornfields. The Americans, however, reserved their fire until the Spaniards came near—they then opened upon them a most destructive volley. The Spaniards stood their ground well, but the Americans were better marksmen, and picked off the officers as fast as they appeared in sight—they being recognizable from their epaphettes. The slaughter in the Spanish ranks was great, but the Liberators also suffered from their epamlettes. The slaughter in the S ranks was great, but the Liberators also so

Finally, the Spaniards retired into the road. They were then pursued by a party of the Americans, led by Col. Downman, who pressed too close upon the spaniards. The latter perceiving that they were chased by a small force, instead of the whole command, wheeled and made a charge, the Americans then slowly retreated, loading and firing on their way,—but Col. Downman refused to reture, crying out, "Come back, boys." He fell fighting hand to leave with the great with the product the but of his most with the nand with the enemy, using the butt of his musici The enemy halted over his body, which was after The enemy halted over his body, which was after

out, "teme back, boys" he tell hinding hand so hand with the enemy, using the built of his musici. The enemy halted over his body, which was afterwards found perced with balls and hayonets. The Americans too halted and formed,—when the Spuniards concinced to retire from the field. The latter them sent small parties for their wounded, which were not disturbed by the Americans. Finally, they retreated in the direction of Criticalen's command. In this engagement, the men found pretty much on their own hook. But few orders were given—During the engagement. General Lopez was in the thickest of the fight, where the balls few fastest, but it was quite perceptible that, though insensible to fear, he was depressed by the aspect of affairs. The first order given by the General after the battle, was that Capt. Ellies's company and another should pursue the enemy, and go through to Criticaden. They accordingly proceeded, and soon overtook the rear guard of the enemy, who was slowly retiring, on account of his wounded. Believing it too bazardoes to advance against such a force, the Americans determined to give up the effort to reach Criticaden, and returned to Las Pozas.

On the return of Captain Ellis's detachment, the men were employed in taking care of the wounded. Ten wounded Spaniards were found on the felit, who were well attended by the Liberators. The Spaniards admitted that they lost in the engagement at Las Pozas, 238 killed and wounded. Mr. Summers counted 70 dead on the road, and there must have been a good many in the corn-fields. The Liberators lost 22 killed, some 15 or 25 badly wended, and 15 or 26 slightly. Amoning the killed, in addition to those mentioned, were the Captain of the Cuban Company, mane not remembered, and Libert Johnson. They remained at Las Pozas until the arrival of Capt. Kelly assured them that it was in vain to wait langer for Criticaten and suffering must him for its proceeding by a parrow path, and suffering much from fatigue, exposure, and want of food, and continually watched and dog

cinity of Balma Romas, where the enemy were in large force.

They again took to the mountains and finally reached (apetal Dol Frias, about one league from Candelaria. Here they halted on a beautiful sugar plantation which Gen. Lopez said once belonged to him, and were stationed in a large grove of mango trees, and told to help themselves to anything to eat they could find. They availed themselves of the invitation, and procured material for a fine diamer, which they were just about enloving when some cav-alty were seen approaching. The man flew to their alry were seen approaching. The men flew to then arms and commenced fring, when Gen. Lopez shout arms and commenced tring, when Gen. Lonez shoutcd—"Bont fre—they are friends—they must be pafurely, so conduct was he that he would be poned
at this place by a large force of Cubans. The men,
however, were not so sanguine, as there were two
hundred horsemen in the party, and they came dashing down the road in host le array, they came dashing down the road in host le array, they came dashing down the road in host le array they accordingly
opened fire upon them with great effect, the Linezators being protected by the mango trees. The horsemen gallopped off in a great hurry, the inders clinging close to the necks of their horses. Had it not
been for the belief of the General, that they were
friends, the whole party would have been out off.
As it was, only afteen were killed and two captured,
and eight horses killed.

been for the behef of the General, that they were friends, the whole party would have been out off. As it was, only afteen were killed and two captured, and eight horses killed.

The liberators were then formed, and marched to the rear of the house. Suddenly, they found themselves exposed to the fire of six numbed infantry, in ambush. They marched on however, willout retorning the fire, until they reached a hill, when they railied and prepared to meet the enemy—determining to save their ammunition, as it was getting scarce. The officers exposed themselves very much, and several of them were singled out and killed. It was on this occasion General Enna was killed. Finding it difficult to bring the Spannards to close quarters, the Liberators determined to charge, which they did, in impetuous and pell-mell style, yelling terrifically, and driving the Spannards before them.—General Lopez all the while or ying out, "Hurra for the brave Americans." Three cheers for the Sons of Liberty." which was on the 17th of August, (lasting two hours,) in which the Americans lost but three killed and two wounded, the Spannards retried, and the laberators again took up their march for the mountains.

This was a most fatiguing march, the men being without food, and many of them being exhausted on the way. Those who stopped were never heard of afterward. Finally they reached a place in the mountains called the Old Castle, which afforded an admirable natural fortification, where, if they had had ammunition and provisions, they could have maintained themselves in spite of the whole Spannah army. Here they feund houses, in which, for the first time since they left. New-Orleans, they slept. The next day they took up the march in the direction where they were toid a Patriot force was encamped, but go lost, and reached a thick wood hear san Bias, where they kell of some beaves, had a comfortable meal and a good inght's res, which was the first and last they had a good inght's res, which was the first and tast they had not the brush of wear

could will difficulty weep their boding. Statistics, kept on in good spirits. Suddenly they emerged into the plains near San Christobal, where there was a large Spanish force. The General then discovered that the guide lead missed him, and proposed to return. The men having become recisless and indifferent to the postificity refused, they got some corn

turn. The men having become recidess and indifferent to life, positively refused, they got some corn and leef and fivenaced on the mountain side, being mearly washed away at night by the rain. The next day they began to retrace their steps.

Arraved at Resario the next day, the men demanded of the General what prospects of aid he had, and not being satisfied with his assurances, determined to leave him and proceed toward the coast. The next ded of the General what prospects of all ac had, and not being sair-ned with his assurances, determined to leave him and proceed toward the coast. The next day, while eninged in taking their breakfasts, the Spainards stole upon them through the corn feels, and fired at them. This was the first infiniation they had of their being near. They were unable to return the fire, the greater part of their musicableing wet they then fled up the mountains, firing a few shots at the enemy as they retreated. Several Spanish efficers, including a general, were killed by the scattering shots of the Liberators. Finally, they gained the top of the mountain, whitee the enemy did not follow them. They lost several men in this engagement, which book place on the 1st, and was cause the battle of Rosario. The run certified to pour intoricuits, they marched on, and that night had a horrible time, being exposed to a terrible to food. They had to hold on to the branches and trees to prevent being washed away by the torrents that came down the mountain sides.

The next day brought no abstence of the composition.

ey were then scattered, dispersed, and broken and small parties, deeming it unsafe to go in any miler. Mr Summers and his companion wandered out in the mountains for two days, not known.

number. Mr. Summers and his companion wandered about in the mountains for two days, hot knowing wither they were going.

They at last reached an old sawmill, which they had left six days before. They had thrown away their muskets, and here they obtained a couple of long knives. They then proceeded toward San Blastand entered the first house they found. The immatered at their approach, for their appearance was frightful enough. Here they found a piece of sail beef, which they divided, and ate raw. They resurted their march, and at evening reached another house, where they were kindly treated by the females, but the men fied. The proprietor of this establishment was a widow ady, who supplied them with coffee, meals and spirits and told their to zo into the mountains, and she would apprise them when the enemy approached, giving them a shepherd boy to direct them. They were directed into a thick mange grove, where they remained all the next day living on the green mango trun. From the tops of the trees they saw over 50 soldiers pass and repass on the road to San Blas. On the morning of the 25th onhortable. Here they commissed and the next day, rang on the green mango fruit. From the tops of the trees they saw over few so disters pass and repass in the road to San Blas. On the morning of the 28th of August, the shepherd boy was sently the patriotic adviction from them that they had been discovered with a Paisanos, who had informed the mintary. They that left, sending by the boy many thanks to be kind widow who befreended them. They now retermined to since themselves up and their termined.

the Alica wiscow who betrefined them. They how determined to give themselves up, and about sun-down took the high road to San Diego. They hid not, however, enter the town until the next morning. They wasked in, about sunrise, and were immediate-ly shown to the house of the commander. As they were waiting for him, they perceived a horseman in were waiting for him, they perceived a horseman in full gallop through the streets, waving a package over his head. Dismounting before the house, the horseman delivered the package to the commander, who has tily tore it open, and then remarked to life summers and his companions—You are in look had you arrived an hour earlier, you would have been shot. This is your parden." They had heard the reports of some guns as they were approaching the town, but a half an hour previous, they proved to be the shooting of two of their companions, one of whose names was Black. They afterwards saw the bodies of these men, but could scarcely recognize them.

them.

The Commander at San Diego then gave them a good breakfast, and the people of the town treated them kindly. They were then sent to Gen. Rosales's camp, who requested Mr. Summers to go into the mountains and mform his countrymen of the proclamation, which he did, persuading all that he could find to avail themselves of it. Having a pass from General Rosales, he finally reached Bihna Bonda, where he was kindly treated, and then, pro-

ceeding to San Antonio, took the road for Havana, which he reached on the tih of September , was presented to the Captain General, and kindly treated by him-received his passport, and left for the

Such are the leading facts of Mr. Summers's nar-rative. He speaks in the most favorable terms of the kindness of the Spanish soldiers after the pro-clamation was issued, and in the most contemptand unfavorable manner of the country people

Statement of Lopez's Agent.

We find in The Mobile Advertiser the statement of Mr. P. F. de Gournay, who acted for some time as the agent of Lopez at Havana, where he was the means of communication between the General and the Creoies. We copy the important

Gen. Lopez never deceived anyone about the revolutionary feeling in Cuba, and the cooperation he hoped to meet from the Cubans. My position near him during the last eighteen months of his life, enables me to state knowingly, that letters from all parts of the island have often called him and his riends, whatever might be their number

parts of the Island have often canded his and as irrends, whatever might be their number. No letters or news have ever been forged in this city, and I am astonished that such an accusation rould ever have been made against the few devoted friends, who, sincerely convinced of the justice of the cause, have spared no effort, no acribee, to serve it, and have engaged in it their name and their fortune, with no other guarantee than the word and benor of one man. These letters have never been written with the intention of deceiving, their only faith is exaggeration, not as regards the feelings and wishes of the Cuban people, but as to the possibility of immediate action.

But few Cubans joined him, it is true but how many tried to join. The juilors of Havana may answer that question by stating how many arrests.

many theu to join. The janors of flavana may answer that question by stating how many arrests were made on the roads since the 12th of August, they can answer it by telling what is the crime committed by over 2,000 wretches now in Spanish dungeons or transported to Spain. The soldiers also can answer by saying how many have been executed behind the bushes of the Aguacate and the Peni Blanca.

The Lot of the Prisoners.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribun HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1851. These prisoners have been provided with

il recoful supplies—the initiative given by the Eng-ish Censul, Mr. Crawford, and his able representahish Censul, Mr. Crawford, and his able representative, Mr. Smith, followed by Mr. John Thrasher, on
the part of American residents, and Mr. Young for
the Europeans. The American Consul, A. F. Owens,
under the strong sense of official obligations and duty,
took no part or interest in the offerings for humanity-but, on the day that the prison doors were thrown
upon to extraore to visit and comfort the sad hearts,
at a late hour in the day, he called to inquire if "any
any one wished to see the American Consul"—to
which a general negative was given.

The Captain-General has done everything in his
power to americate the condition of the prisoners,
consistent with his own obligations to his Govern-

nsistent with his own obligations to his Govern-ent—but with him the sense of d to does not seem have overcome the sense of humanity, as with our nation Accest.

Four prisoners have been released, as you have seen advised of, and 35 remain here in the Military localitation of the best surgical and medical at-endance.

tendance.

Gen. Concha is at this moment absent, on a tour of reconnoisance of the field of recent events, and for the purpose of tendering, in person, thanks and rewards to the "faithful."

The general sentiment remains as deep imbued in mind and heart as ever, of the Creole, —but subservient to the more dominant impression of fear—they are not rife—manhood is wanting.

As ever yours.

As ever yours, Q. v. o.

The Prisoners Full List of these Captured. respondence of the N Y Tribune Havana, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1851.

Having been requested by a very large portion of the prisoners of the late Cuban Expedition to write to their friends informing them of their situation and good health. I have thought it best to inrow my observations, which must necessarily be general in their principal features, into the form of a ircular, and I have now the honor to address you is at the request of all the prisoners.

The prisoners were brought to this city in different lots, and as fast as they arrived were shaved of their hair, chained two together, and placed all in one long saloon in the prison. During the first few days it was exceedingly difficult to obtain permission to set them. The British Consul, Joseph T. Crawford, Esq., did so on the first day, and accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. W. Sidney Smith, who has never crased in his exertions in their behalf, gave them the first cheering words. On the next day, Mr. Allen F. Owen, the American Consul, asked for and obtained towen, the American Consul, asked for and obtained permission, and, as I was subsequently informed by the prisoners, told them that "the President lad proclaimed them without the pale of the law, and he could do nothing for them." During several days our cast means of contributing to the amelioration of their condition was through Mr. Smith, who continues to visit them twice dairy, taking them small comforts and speaking in their behalf, by which means be improved in a very great degree their situation. He took up a subscription among the English residents for the purpose of providing extra clothing for those who were British subjects, and the Secretary of the German Society, in consolutance of receiving a letter from Cont. Schichti, went to see them, and subsequently provided for the Germans in the same manifer that the English Consultand provided for his scattringen.

I was not able to obtain permission to see them.

I was not able to obtain permission to see them notil Friday, bit instant, at noon, when I found that twenty-five hait that morning been sent to the Hospital, and that some few of the others had had their hains taken off, for what reason I could not learn. The Americans and some others I found very much aspurite in consequence of the language; Mr. Owen had held to them, and from seeing others so much better cared for, and I did what I could to heer them, assuring them I would do my atmost to ave them as well provided for as their more fortunate companions had been.

On leaving the prison. I spoke to several of my reads about rousing funds for the prisoners, and so treat was the interest shown in their behalf that our florits were crowned with the utmost success. I ske this excasion to pay a rost tribute to those Cu-

efforts were crowned with the utmost success. I take this occasion to pay a just tribute to those (usen gentlemen who so generously provided me with funds, without which my efforts would have been marren and also to many American friends, who occurribated not only money but persunal efforts. I would gladly mention names, but the impossibility of maning all would render the particularising of a few apparently invidious, and I will therefore cite but two who are admicted with the Fress these are Mr. White of the New-Virk currier and Enguire, and Mr. Caflahan, of the New-Orleans Pr. aquae; to these gentlemen, in company with many others, much make use is the

On Saturday the presoners received several visits, and a sum of money wherewith to purchase bread or Smith also took to them clears and other commer. On Sunday morning their chains were taken if, they were allowed to bathe, and I was enabled to f, they were allowed to bathe, and I was enabled to and them their extra clothing. They were in ex-cilent spirits, and as many of their countrymen had ow obtained permission to visit them, and they found ey were not abandoned by their friends, they were

they were not abandoned by their friends, they were quite gay—writing materials were to-day allowed them at the request of Mr. Smith and many of them wrote to their homes. They all received a small sum of money to purchase such trifles as they might fancy on this day they received information that Commodure Parker was not allowed to see them which they regretted exceedingly, and during the atternoon they had a short visit from Mr. Owen.

Or. Mor day morning, as they were to embark early, Mr. Smith. Mr. Callahan and myself, visited them before day they had codice and bread before going on board. Beside what they received from the government, each man had a pear-parker, a woollen shirt, a pair of stockings and a tin pot, and on board ship were placed for their ne \$25 lbs. they older, 2 km. tobacco, 2 km. integar, and some on board ship were placed for their use \$25 hs. chocolate, 2 km. tobacco, 2 km. megar, and some small stores, and the sum of \$7.35 was placed in the hands of Capt. Ordiz, of the Primers de Guatemala, for general distribution on arrival at the port of destination. Beside this, the German Society gave Capt. Ordiz \$126 for the Germans, and several persons left sams for individuals. They embarked in high spirits and excellent health, all desiring a most affectionate farewell to be sent to their friends with assurances of their flight hopes for a speedy release. Those who remain here awaiting ship will follow their companions in a few days.

These who are in the hospital are all doing well, and are very well cured for by every one around them. They also have been allowed writing materials and their friends will probably receive letters and them as early as they may receive this. The Captain General has been very considerate and kind.

Captain General has been very considerate and kind in his orders relative both to sick and well, and their attendants and unlors have treated them with much

regard to exertions for their liberation, I would brough the American Minister at Madrid, for through the American Minister at Madrid, for the reason that the proximate accountement of the Queen will afford a most advantageous opportunity to grant them all a free pardon, and the liberation of three here would induce us to suppose that a like boon might be obtained for all.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your very obtservt.

J. S. Thrasher.

List of Phisoners Excusist to Havana from the late Culon Especition under the contracted of Gen. Natrino Lopez, and final disposition of them as far as

SENT TO STAIR BY STEAMER ISABEL LA CATOLICA.
has, A. Downer, Mobile J. D. Hughes, N. Orleans.
St. Levy, Quebec. F. D. Hough, N. Albany, La. St. Levy. Quedec.

*EST TO SPEIN BY SHIP VENUS.

Schlessinger, Hungary, D. E. DeWolf, Mobile.

H. McDorald, Mobile.

H. J. Thomason, Mobile.

A. R. Wier, Mobile.

SENT TO SPAIN BY SHIP PRIMERA DE GUATEMALA

Jacquin Casarova, N. O.
Wm. II. McKinsey, Bardstown, Ky.
Daniel Seay, N. Orleans.
J. D. Baker, N. Orleans.
Louis Bander, Germany.
Ben F. Hanna, Ballimore
J. G. Dwin, N. Orleans.
D. Q. Rosseau, N. O.
Wm. R. Cratt, Memphis,
Tens.
Tens. J G Bush, N Orleans
T A Simpson, Philadel
W W Inside N Orleans
A T Prout Alabama,
Thes Hilton, Washington,
D C
W J W J

D. C. Ceek, Alabama.

C. Noil, Berlin, H. Hatt, People, and R. Hatt, Peo

Jas. Chapman, Charleston T. K. Henry, NatchezC. Cook, Alabama.
C. Noll, Berlin.
H. B. Hart, Petersburg, Va.
John McKinnis.
Patrick McGrath, N. O.
Chas, J. Daily, do.
Conrad Tailor, Berlin.
Thes Denton, N. O.
The Specton, Jas. Halpin A. Hernandez, Havana.
E. J. Otis, Depotyille, N.Y. James Smith.
Bernard Allen, St. Louis, Hugson Nelson, Julio Chossan, C. C.

E. J. Otis, Depotyille, N. Y. James Smith.
Bernard Allen, S. Louis, Hudson Neison,
Julio Chassagne, Havan, A. R. Ludwig, N.
Thos, H. Lee, N. Orleans, Chas, Harrison,
Geo, Metalf, Ireland Thos. H. Lee, N. Orleans, Chas. Harrison, do. Geo. Metcaif, Ireland. H. B. Metcaif, Ireland. Robt. M. Grider, N. Orl. M. K. Scott, Kentucky Geo. R. Wilson, Philad. Wm. H. Vaughan, Ky. W. H. Cameron, Jeff, Va. John Murtigh, Philad. John Denton, New-York John Murtigh, Philad. Peter McMullen, Ireland. John Denton, New-York John Murtigh, Philad. Pranklin P. Boyd, do. Thos. R. Muuroe, Miss. Edward Weiss, Germany Robt. Schutz, Prussia. C. Schenck, Baden. Manuel Fleury, Cuba. Manuel Martinez, Havana II. Schmidt, Saxony. Cons. Bechtold, Prussia. J. Oglevie, New-Orleans. John Hoswell, Baltimore W. L. Constantine, Canad. John Cooper. Wm. Cousans, Line, Eng. Jas. B. Fagin, Ohio. Walting Shiff at Bayana.

C. J. Duffy, New-Orleans, Asher J. Phillips, N. O.

Thos. Lutle, Mobile
Michael Geiger, N. Oln's
Thomas Bryan
John D. Brown
Geo. S. Ferry, Cin. Ohio. John Brown

N. Lopez, executed. P. S. Van Vechten, delivered to Capt. Platt Andrae Genzalez, in prison.
Somers, New-Orleans, pardoned.
Captain Lopez, in prison.
Jalio Herren, detained here
J. A. Kelly, liberated.
H. S. Haynes, liberated.

From the Prisoners at Havana

From the Prisoners at Havana

Havana City Prison, Sept. 7, 1851.

We, the undersigned, officers and men, now incarcerated in the City Prison of Havana, on account of our participation in the late expedition against the island of Cuba, under the command of Gen. Lopez, being about to embark for Spain, cannot refrain from expressing our heartfelt gratitude to Joseph T. Crawford, Consul General of her Britanne Majesty, and to Mr. W. Sydney Smith, British consulate at this place. To Mr. J. S. Thrasher, and to the American and British citizens of Havana generally, we also owe a debt of deep and lasting gratitude. To them we owe all, for, by their kindness and generosity, we have been enabled to overcome many of the difficulties and sufferings we should have otherwise undergone. To them we owe a debt of gratitude we would willingity express by words, but language falls us. Roping, however, that should we be spared to return to our homes, we may have an opportunity of repaying, in part, the debt we wow. Should such not be the beines, we may have an opportunity of repaying it part, the debt we owe. Should such not be the case, we sincerely pray that God, the Ruler of the I niverse, and lover of good acts, may repay them, by bestowing upon them in this world all the blessings that a Divine Providence can bestow, and after death, by a reward more listing still, life eternal. (Signed)

Major Levis Schlessinger, Capt R. H. Ellis, Capt, Robr. M. Griden. 41. David Windows, Lt. Edwin H. McDonald, and 133 others.

One Day Later from California. The Cherokee brings The San Francisco

Herald of the 16th, one day later. Bull Ous has been une by the people of Monterey

Execution by the Proofs of Montreey.

Execution by the Proofs of Montreey, Adving an account of the execution of this, the notonous herse thief. It will be remembered that this character was one of the gang captured some months ago and ordered by a people's Court to be hims. In going to execution they were rescued by the Sheriff, and they afterwards broke paid and escaped.

Ours was apprehended some two weeks ago at Los Angeles, and sent up to Montreey in irons. He was impursonment. On Sunday might last he was taken from the prison by the Vigilance Committee and executed.

Thus it will be seen that of that atronous gang whose depredations were carried throughout the en-tire country three months ago, there are but two re-maining undisposed of Briggs and Osman. Whita-ker is in the bands of the Vigilance Committee, and ners in the cames of the rigidance commutes and uses made a contession confirmatory of the material overments of Stuart. Goff and some of his associates have been reshipped within a few days, and there will follow in a short time.

By the energy of the Vigilance Commutee this

est of maranters on society has been broken up, nd the effect is observable in the order and security of the which our city is now blessed. The Courts

\$5,000 Swindling Operation.

A man was arrested on the 15th, at Sacramento, for passing counterfeit gold dust, made of speiter and dust, amounting to \$6,000. A pair of saidle bags, containing one bag filled with the bogus, and two containing a mixture of good and bad, were found on his horse. He called himself Dr. Halloman.

Ship News. Montank, If do fin San Discovers Ship Montank, — If do fin San Discovers Ship Heisen McGaw, Lunt, III do fin Norfolk, via Riscovers and Valparaiso.

Jameiro and Valparaiso.

Oneco, Drew, 31 do fin Hong Kong.

Oneco, Drew, 31 do fin Hong Kong.

Ship Heien McGaw, Lunt, Uri de fin Norfelk, via Rio de Janeiro and Valparaiso.

Ship Oneco, Drew 50 de fin Hong Kong.

Ship Union, Cr. Mariet, 275 de from Havre.

Ship Jane Parker, Jordan, 175 de fin Baltamere.

Bark Elizabeth, (Ham.) Jason, 28 de fin Taleahanna.

Bark Hartland, Br. Marsiland, 181 de fin Quebec.

Bark Alcette, (Br.) Caran, 225 de fin Swansen.

Birg Genoce, Harleton, 70 de fin, Swansen.

Birg Genoce, Harleton, 70 de fin, Chatham Islands.

Birg Sonora, (Mex.) Marsiland, 55 de fin, Marsiland.

Birg Trio (Br.) Wallace, 272 de fin, Livertool.

Birg Carl and Henrich, (Ham.) Henning, 163 de from Hamburg.

Schr Naume, Holbrook, 66 days from Many.

Cicarcol.—Aug. 15. birg Caroline, Clark, Cushinga, Val-

Buenos Ayses .- Advices from Monte-

odeo to July 30, state that Urguiza and Garzon assed the Uraguay on the 20th with 7,500 men, and that Gen. Servando Gomez at once went over to them from the army of Oribe with 2,000 cavalry, some staff officers and 1,000 extra horses. It is expected hat all of Oribe's forces will desert him in the same manner. Garzon, who formerly served with Oribe, is very popular among his forces. A Brazilian army of 12,000 men is marching to join Urguiza and Garzon. The war will now be carried into the territories of Buenos Ayres. It will doubtless be a most ferocious contest; with Rosas it is a matter of life and death the power he has built up with such bloodshed and tyranny will either be destroyed utterly or confirmed ov the result.

HAYTI .- The Express has a letter from ts correspondent at Port au-Prince, stating that no more war is to be made against the Dominican This writer has hitherto done the utmost to dissemmale a contrary opinion.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nicaragua-Chuntales-Mosquito Kingdom-Manners and Customs. Carrespondence of The N Y Tribune.

GRANADA, Monday, July 28, 1851

Since my last letter (which I think was of the 5th first,) the Republic of Nicaragua continued in an unsettled state of internal politics, and some days ago, after the report of the outbreak of a revolution in the capital had reached here, we prepared for meeting any emergency in our place. of Granada, however, remained quiet, and the com-motions at Leon do not appear to have been of great emportance. A change has taken place in the composition of the Ministry, and the resignation of Gen. Muñoz has become definitive. Mr. Kerr has left this place for Leon. His official position would enable him to exert a beneficial influence on the internal development of this country. I fear, however, he will not meet with the same confidence and favor from the Nicaraguan population as Mr. Squier, who really has been, and sull is, the general favorite of this people. The want of a powerful and active protection against the usurpations and assumptions of England is generally felt by the population, and in deed makes up the whole amount of the external. policy of Nicaragua. In this respect Mr. Kerr appears to have been singularly unfortunate from the first day of his arrival. If report is true, some phrases of his conversation with the authorities of this city,not well translated, perhaps, by the interpreter, have been so contrary to what had been expected from the successor of Mr. Squier, that the feelings of the Granadians have been cooled down below

of the Granadians have been contour town against zero.

Publicity is in its first infancy here, and it is sometimes extremely difficult to get information about matters of public interest. It is from this circumstance that I am unable to give you satisfactory information about the present state of the negotiation between Nicaragin, San Salvador and Handuras for the purpose of forming a political union. The chief obstacle appears to be the difference of opinions in respect to the form of union. Part of the Cabantacas, as well as Unibuted of Nicaragina are not a Federal Government with the maintenance of a restricted sovereignty of the now existing States. The Federalists of both putters are railed Continuous here. The greater part of the Timburous however, want to establish one imple and undivisable tentral American Republic. Perhaps in connection seen a more extensive confectation, Central American more extensive conference, Central Americanghi form one single State in it but led alone to centralization, if it could be realized, which is not centralization, if it could be realized, which is more than doubtful to me, would only foster amouthen and military despotism, without developing the resources of so extensive a country with so small a population. In the system of the greater part of our l'imbuces this centralism is united to a strong nobresse. "W mist know," says the author of a Timbuce pampi-let, printed here in 1818, which is merely an exposi-tion of the doctrines of Centralism.—that both and family connections are the only guarantees of any interest taken in the country, and that foreigners have no other views than those of personal and na-At the end of the six season I made an excursion

At the end of the transaction and an ecursor, into the mountains which run along the north-east ern side of our lake. This country forms the District of Chombiles, the chief place of which is the little town of Acovapa, which has been laid down pretty correctly in the little map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the little map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the little map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the little map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, newly published by T. H. Coulon, New York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, new York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, new York, Chombiles, and the lattle map of Centro America, new York, and the lattle map of Centro America, and the lattle ma newly published by T. H. Conon, New York. Chostales is entirely a grazulg and cattle raising country, divided into extensive cattle farms, inamendas deganado) which yield very small profits. I visited one of these hacteness in the most splendid smalton. It contains about 17 800 acres of land, with 5,000 head of cattle, and the whole income of this property is \$500 a year. Some 25 miles distant from Acoyapa, and about as such from the little town of Turgalpa, on the lead-is alera of the Rio Mico. which runs down into the little town of the worked in the most away and manner by a native company. I passed the mountain ridge, and paid a visit to the Caribbean Indians, fiving on the high practice on the other side. Of whose language I gathered a small vocabulary, which is of a good deal of ethnological interest liere I was struck by the fact that these Indians really acknowledge the authority of the King of Mos-Here I was struck by the fact that these Indians really acknowledge the authority of the King of Mosquitta, to whom, by composing a Spanish and an English word of the same meaning, they give the title of "Rey king." His Mosquitte Majesty appeared to emore feared than loved by his subjects in this part of his dominions. They took ine for an English man in the service of their sovereign, and this mistake deprived me enurely of their connidence. I was told, indeed, that they were commanded from time to fine to send a certain number of men down to filewfield, where they are obliged to work for the King, that they had omitted paying obedience to his command two or three years since, and that they lived now in fear of the arrival of "the son of Reyking," who, it was believed, was preparing a mittary expedition up to their country to put them as roots, and bring them down as slaves to work for him. This people, though armed with formidable bows and arrows, appeared to be of a mild and timid temper. I was told that there were 400 men, fit for bearing arms, living on the Rio Mico. If this is true, they would have no motive to be much afraid of the army of the son of the Rey king of Mosquita. They have their chief, in that neighborhood, to whom hey gave the title of "applan" and those I visited, at least their old men, knew how to express themselves pretty well in Spanish. They are not mere hunters, but are cultivating little spots of ground, raising some corn, different roots, sugar-cane banaally acknowledge the authority of the King of Mosquitta, to whom, by composing a Spanish and at English word of the same meaning, they give the tule of "Rep&mg". His Mosquitte Majesty appear to be more feared than loved by his subjects in the at least their old men, knew how to express them-selves pretty well in Spanish. They are not mere hunters, but are cultivating little spots of ground, raising some corn, different roots, sugar-cane bana-nas and other fruits, and some of them are servants in the houses of their Nicaranguan neighbors, with whom they live in the best understanding. These, indeed, are entirely without the religious fanatacism of the "conquistancies," and have no objections at all to have a servant who goes to dance with its God, person, once a year, (" estan ballando con su dio

My next excursion will be to the mining districts of the to the mining, so the a seven days' ride from the silver over from that quarter och. They are generally combantation, rarely with lead sita the trouble of replying to Third, which first appeared in arrange, but made its course, but made its course. Thiel, which first appeared in organe but imade its course or an the States, as well as in first letter from Granada, print to datroth and incorrectnessition, only, you will allow me hid, who assumes the position of long enough in this country in !, has never been here. He alian, where I saw him one what it was his intention to if the Sarapiqui, but he never than the distance of half a feelings in respect to Centrosed, from the deplorable state in which state he may have ped to be lieve the unfavorable For your own sale to remark, that Mr of a man who ha America may be he was in at San been particularly reports of some in which state he may have of to believe the unfavorable been particularly inchined to believe the unfavorable reports of some German emigrants, who, after having idled here for some months, and spent their little money without being able to find a position corresponding to the high opinion they had formed of their own merits, left the country again in wrath, going to the United States, where, I fear, they will be disappointed as they have been here.

JULIUS FREEEL

BENJAMIN RAND CURTIS, an eminent lawyer of Boston, has been nominated by President Fillmore to the seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court left vacant by the death of Hon. Levi Woodbury. Mr. Curtis is a political follower and personal admirer of Mr. Webster, and, though but forty years old, has attained a very high rank at the Boston Bar. Of the candidates whose names were submitted to the President, the only one who could stand a comparison with Mr. Curtis was John Whipple, Esq. of Rhode Island.

I'm A destructive fire occurred in Mil-Let A destructive fire occurred in Milwaukee, Wis, on Friday night it began in a
blacksmith's shop in Maine-st. The fire raged for
an hour, when the streams and engines obtained the
mastery. The following is the work of destruction.
Blacksmith shop, barn and frame dwellings owned by
Thomas Rutledge Loss in buildings, tools and
furniture \$1.500—no insurance. Dwelling and shop
of A Rotick Loss \$3.90—no insurance. Dwelling
and barn of S. Wetterby. Insured for \$3.00—loss
\$600. Dwelling and stable of B. Coughins. Loss
\$600. Insurance—loss \$7.90. Barn of Richard
Hackett—loss \$7.90. Some additional loss was sus-Jones No insurance—less \$750. Barn of Ker Hackett—less \$760. Some additional loss was tained by the hurried removal of furniture. &c.

ANOTHER NEW STATE .- By the late ANOTHER NEW STATE.—By the late treaty with the See sectran and Wahajay-toan bands of Sioux Indians, the United States obtain over \$1,000,000 of acres, tying cast of a line drawn from the head-waters of the Red River of the North to intersect the north-western corner of the State of Iowa. The purchase includes part of the majorificent Blue Earth River country, and that around the head-waters of the Des Moines and St Peter Rivers. The Indians are to remain on the land two years. For this cession they are to receive \$1,60,000. The Galena papers propose that the name Decota be given to the new Territory, and such may yet be the name of one of the States of the Union.

NEW-YORK RAILROAD. - The experiment made by the New-York and New-Haven Railrest Company, to obviate the annoyance of dust upon their roads, promises to be successful. They have given several miles of their road a top-dreams of oyster shells, and aiready the grass grows among them quite smartly. [New-Haven Cour Saturdy.]

Te Bituminous Coal has been found in the town of Empire, in Wisconsin.